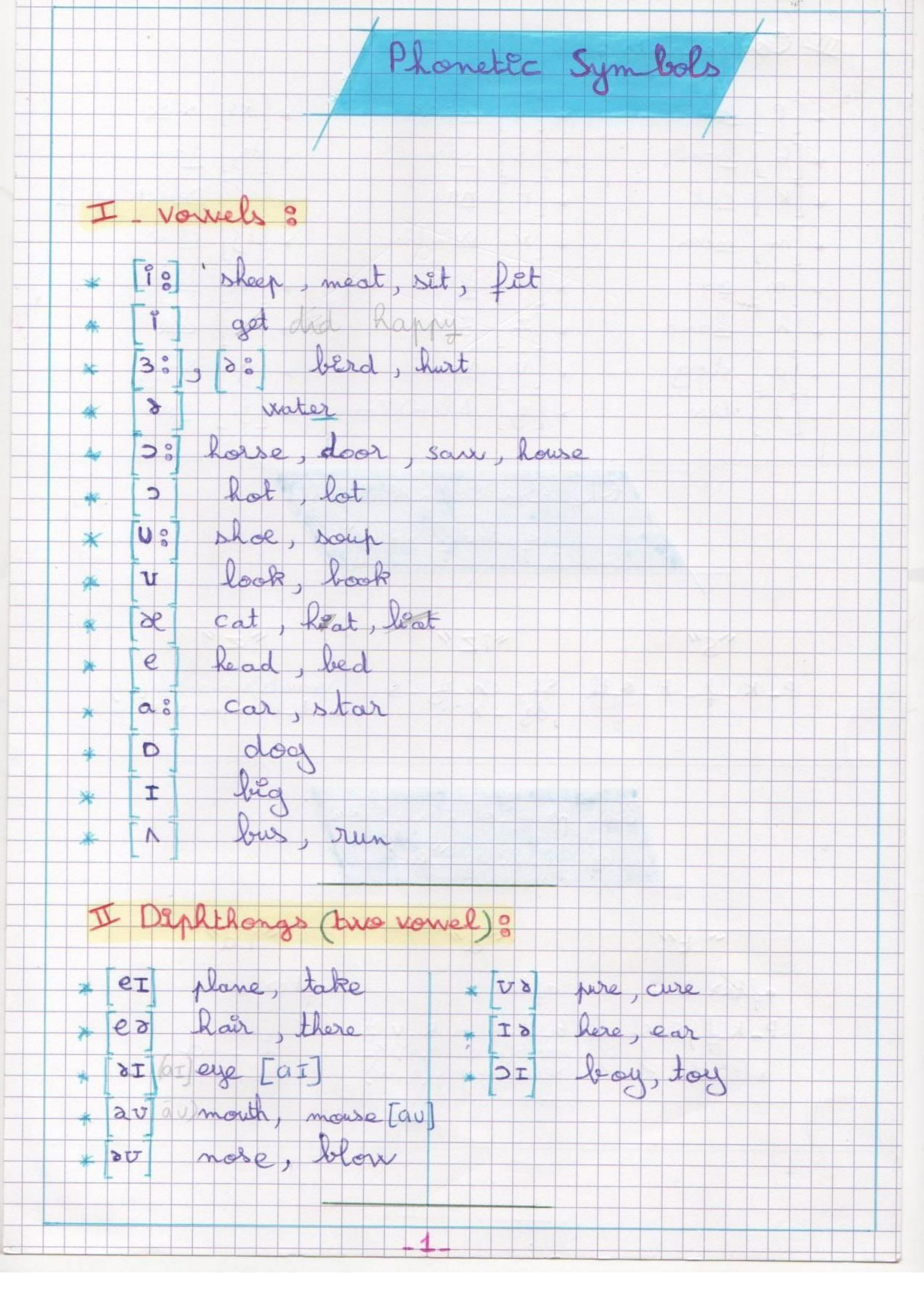


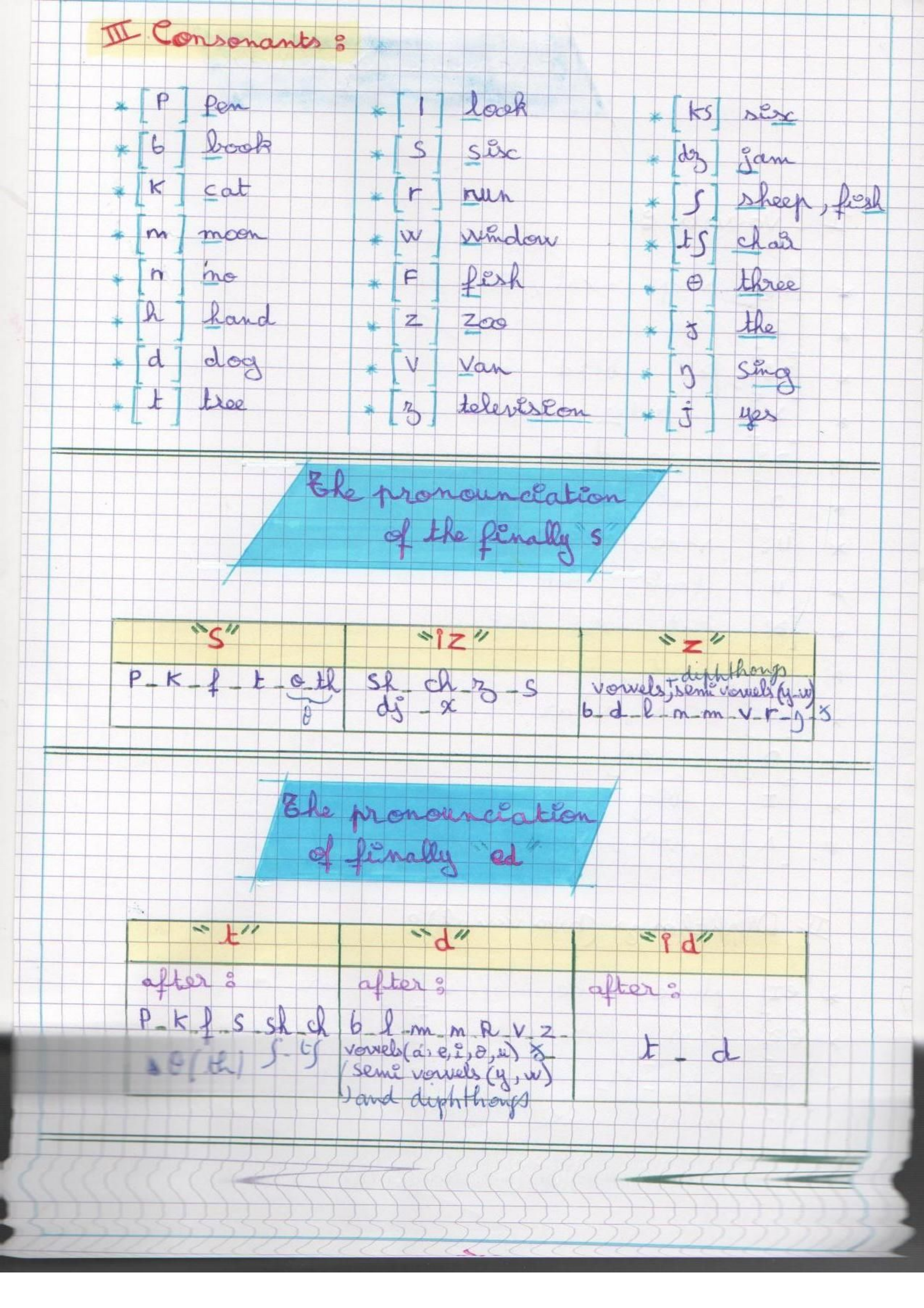
Phonetic Symbols

I - vowels :

* [i:] sheep, meat, sit, fit
* [i] get did Happy
* [3:], [ə:] bird, hurt
* [ə] water
* [ɔ:] horse, door, saw, house
* [ɔ] hot, lot
* [u:] shoe, soup
* [ʊ] look, book
* [æ] cat, hat, hat
* [e] head, bed
* [a:] car, star
* [ɒ] dog
* [ɪ] big
* [ʌ] bus, run

II Diphthongs (two vowel) :

* [eɪ] plane, take
* [eə] hair, there
* [əɪ] (aɪ) eye [aɪ]
* [əʊ] (aʊ) mouth, mouse [aʊ]
* [əʊ] nose, blow
* [ʊə] pure, cure
* [ɪə] here, ear
* [ɔɪ] boy, toy



III Consonants :

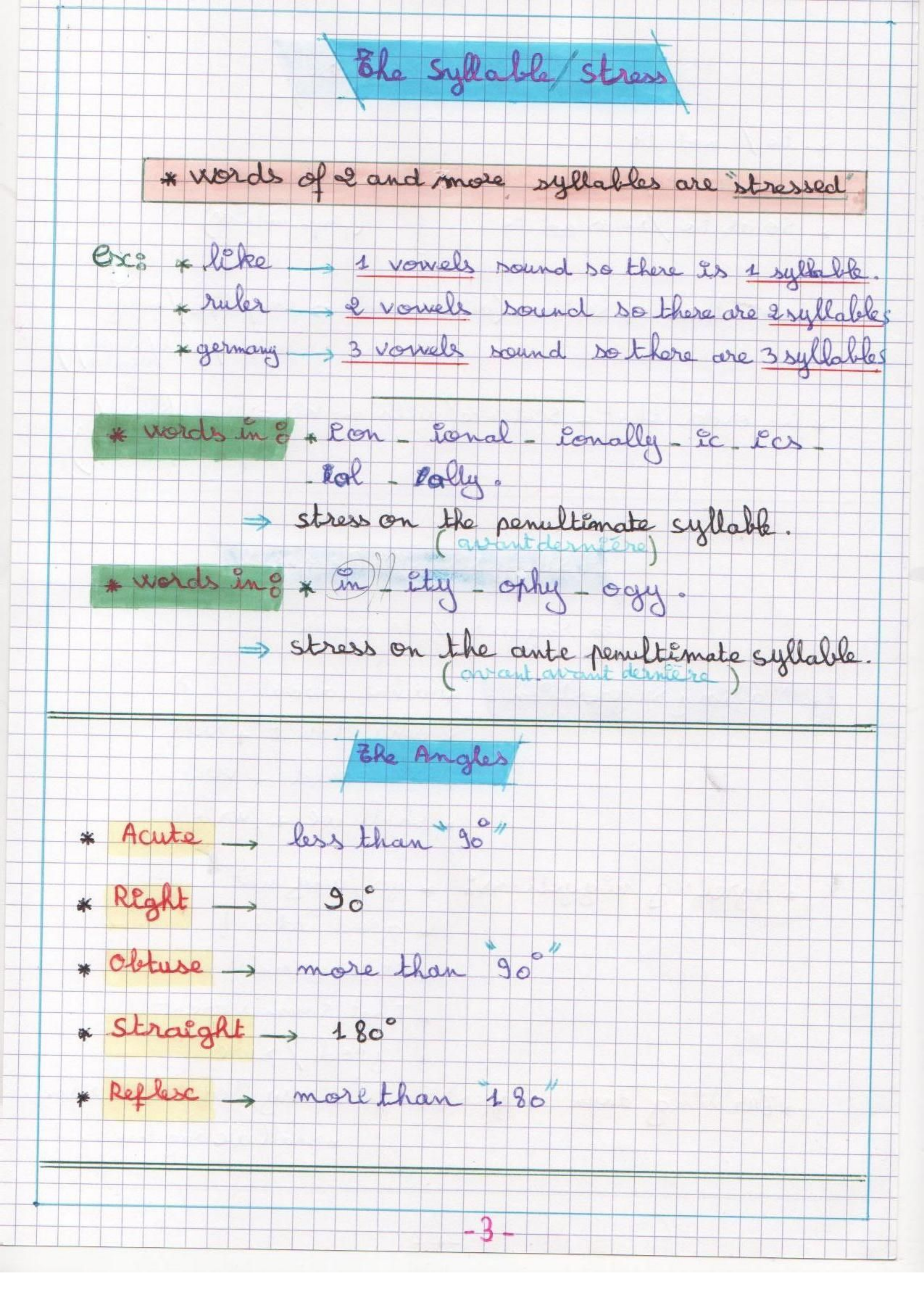
* [p]	pen	* [l]	look	* [ks]	six
* [b]	book	* [s]	six	* [dʒ]	jam
* [k]	cat	* [r]	run	* [ʃ]	sheep, fish
* [m]	moon	* [w]	window	* [tʃ]	chair
* [n]	no	* [f]	fish	* [θ]	three
* [h]	hand	* [z]	zoo	* [ð]	the
* [d]	dog	* [v]	van	* [ŋ]	sing
* [t]	tree	* [ʒ]	television	* [j]	yes

The pronounciation of the finally "s"

"s"	"iz"	"z"
p _ k _ f _ t _ θ th θ	sh _ ch _ ʒ _ s dj _ x	vowels, + diphthongs semi vowels (y _ w) b _ d _ l _ n _ m _ v _ r _ ŋ _ ð

The pronounciation of finally "ed"

"t"	"d"	"id"
after : p _ k _ f _ s _ sh _ ch θ (th) ʃ _ tʃ	after : b _ l _ m _ n _ R _ v _ z _ vowels (a, e, i, ə, u) ð _ (semi vowels (y, w)) and diphthongs	after : t _ d



The syllable / stress

* words of 2 and more syllables are "stressed"

Ex: * like → 1 vowels sound so there is 1 syllable.
* ruler → 2 vowels sound so there are 2 syllables
* germany → 3 vowels sound so there are 3 syllables

* words in: * ion - ional - ionally - ic - ics - ial - ially.

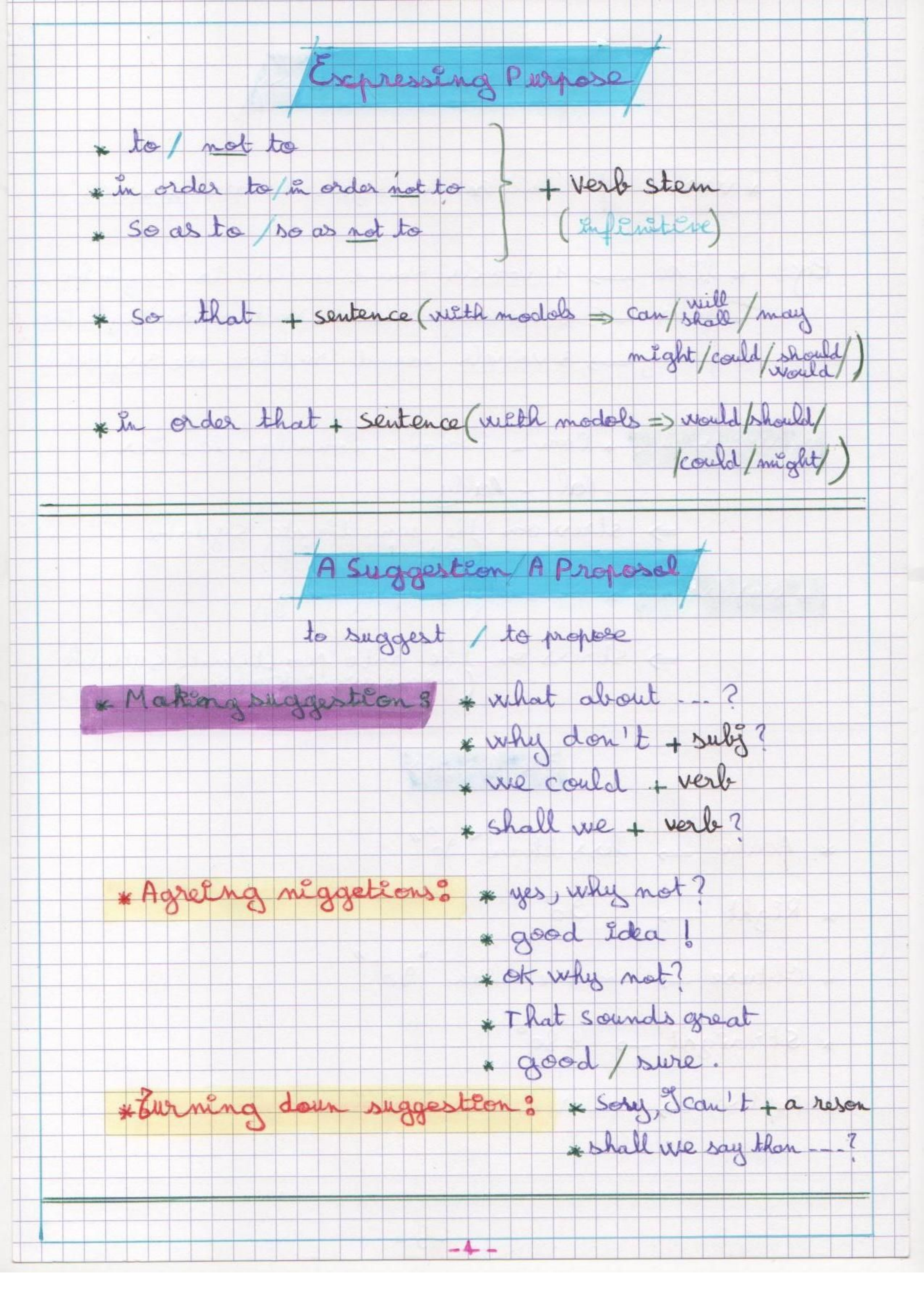
⇒ stress on the penultimate syllable. (avant dernière)

* words in: * (in) - ity - ophy - ogy.

⇒ stress on the ante penultimate syllable. (avant avant dernière)

The Angles

* Acute → less than "90°"
* Right → 90°
* Obtuse → more than "90°"
* Straight → 180°
* Reflex → more than "180"



Expressing Purpose

* to / not to
* in order to / in order not to
* so as to / so as not to

} + verb stem (infinitive)

* so that + sentence (with modals ⇒ can / will / shall / may / might / could / should / would /)

* in order that + sentence (with modals ⇒ would / should / could / might /)

A Suggestion / A Proposal

to suggest / to propose

*** Making suggestion :**

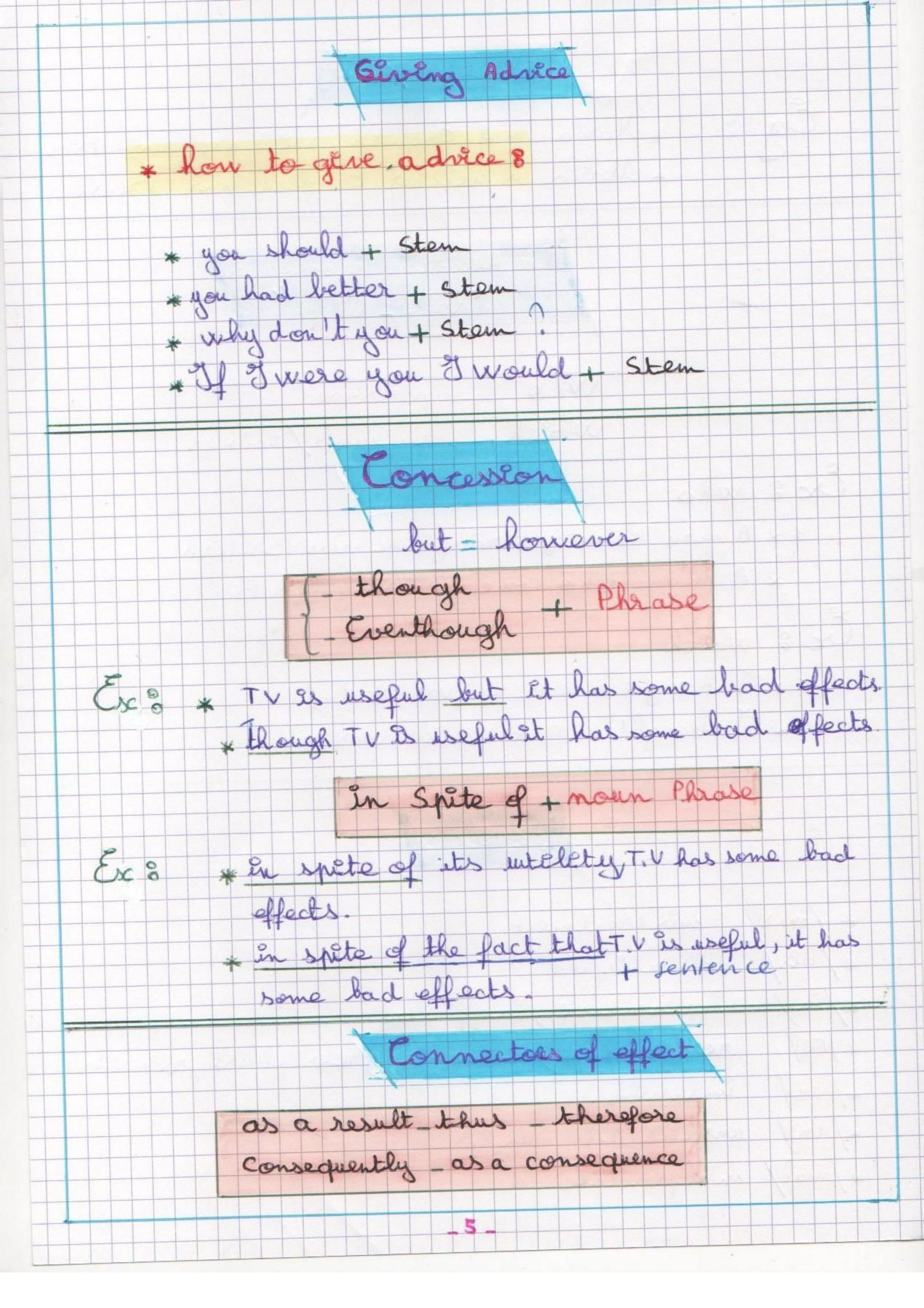
* what about ... ?
* why don't + subj ?
* we could + verb
* shall we + verb ?

*** Agreeing suggetions :**

* yes, why not ?
* good idea !
* ok why not?
* That sounds great
* good / sure.

*** Turning down suggestion :**

* Sorry, I can't + a reson
* shall we say than ... ?



Giving Advice

* how to give advice :

* you should + stem
* you had better + stem
* why don't you + stem ?
* If I were you I would + stem

Concession

but = however

{ - though
{ - Eventhough + Phrase

Ex : * TV is useful <u>but</u> it has some bad effects.
* <u>though</u> TV is useful it has some bad effects.

in Spite of + noun Phrase

Ex : * <u>in spite of</u> its utelety T.V has some bad effects.
* <u>in spite of the fact that</u> T.V is useful, it has some bad effects.
+ sentence

Connectors of effect

as a result _ thus _ therefore
consequently _ as a consequence

Neither / Nor

Exc :
* Maria is not English, she is not Frensh too.
* Maria is neither English nor Frensh.

The Relative pronouns "who - which"

who	→ persons
which	→ animals / things

Exc : who

1 * A man came yesterday, he was British.
* A man who came yesterday was British

Exc : which

1 * I bought a car it was red.
* I bought a car which was red.

Prefisces

* /mis/ mistreatment
* /dis/ dissatisfied
* /in/ insensitive, inefficient
* /re/ rearrange, reorganize, reestablish, reconsidered
* /im/ impossible.
* /un/ unsatisfied, unfair.
* /mal/ malpractise.

Comparative - Superlatives

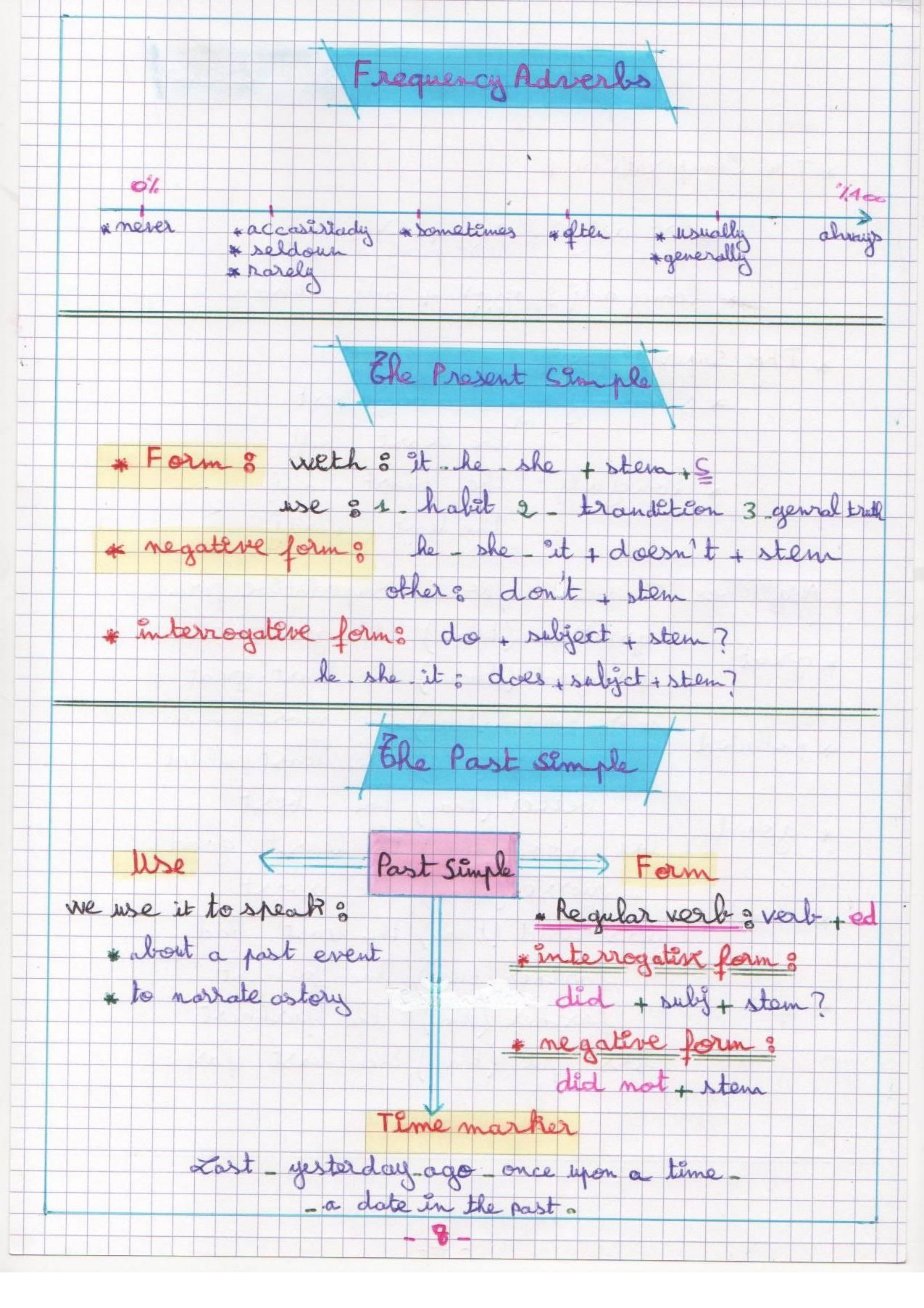
* The Comparative :

* short adj : adj + er + than
  less + adj + than ← inferiority
* long adj : more + adj + than ← superiority
  or less

* The superlatives:

* short adj : the adj + est
  or the least + adj
* long adj : the most + adj
  or the least + adj

Adjectives	Comparative form	Superlative form
* great	greater (than) less great (than)	the greatest the least great
* polluted	more polluted (than) less polluted (than)	the most polluted the least polluted
* good	better (than) less good (than)	the best the least good
* bad	worse (than) less bad (than)	the worst the least bad
* far	farther (than) further (than) less far (than)	the farthest the furthest the least far



Frequency Adverbs

0% ————————————————————————————— %100

* never
* accasiriady
* seldoun
* rarely
* sometimes
* often
* usually
* generally
* always

The Present Simple

* **Form :** weth : it - he - she + stem + S

  use : 1 - habit 2 - trandition 3 - genral truth

* **negative form :** he - she - it + doesn't + stem

  other : don't + stem

* **interrogative form :** do + subject + stem ?

  he - she - it : does + subjct + stem ?

The Past simple

Past Simple

Use

we use it to speak :

* about a past event
* to narrate astory

Form

* Regular verb : verb + ed
* interrogatix form :

  did + subj + stem ?

* negative form :

  did not + stem

Time marker

Last - yesterday - ago - once upon a time - - a date in the past.

The Past Contenous

I was + verb + ing
he/she/it was + verb + ing
we/you/they were + verb + ing

A long action interrupted by a sudden/short one : Past Cont _ Past simple

* * As ⟶ Past Continous + Past simple
* while ⟶ Past Continous + Past simple

* when ⟶ Past Continous + Past Continous

* Past Continous : long action in the past
* Past simple : a short action which interrupted the long one.
** two actions were happeing in the some time. (when)

2 long actions happening at the same time => Past Cont + Past Cont.

questioning

* Past simple : w.h (p) + did + sub + stem?
* Past Continous : w.h (p) + was/were + sub + v + ing?

Present Perfect

Present Perfect : have/has + P.P of the verb

* negative form : have not / haven't or has not / hasn't + P.P (Past participle)
* interogative form : have or has + subject + P.P + ... yet?
  * reponse : yes, I have / No, I haven't + yet.

Since for ago

* Present perfect Contenous

* subj + have/has been + Ving ... for (~~date~~ period).
* subj have/has been + Ving ... since (~~period~~ point in time (example : date)).

* Present perfect Simple

* subj + have/has + P.P of verb + { - for one month / - since last month }

* Past Simple

* subj + Past simple ...... two years ago.
* subj + Past simple ......for one year.

	Present Perfect	Past simple
for	×	×
since	×	
ago		×

Direct speech / Reported (indirect) speech

* changes in tenses:

Direct speech	Reported speech
* Present simple	* past simple
* Past simple	** past perfect had + p.p ** past simple
* Present Perfect	* past perfect had + p.p
* Present Continuous am / is / are + V ing	* Past Continuous was / were + V ing
* Future * will + stem ** can + stem *** may + stem	* Conditional * would + stem ** could + stem *** might + stem

* changes in pronouns:

Direct speech	Reported speech
* I	* she / he
* we	* they
* my	* his / her
* our	* their
* here	* there
* this	* that

* time markers:

Direct speech	Reported speech
* now	* then
* tomorrow	* the day after

Reporting questions

* Yes/No questions:

Reporting verb + if + subj + verb

Ex: * "Are you happy?" she asked me.
* She asked me if I was happy.

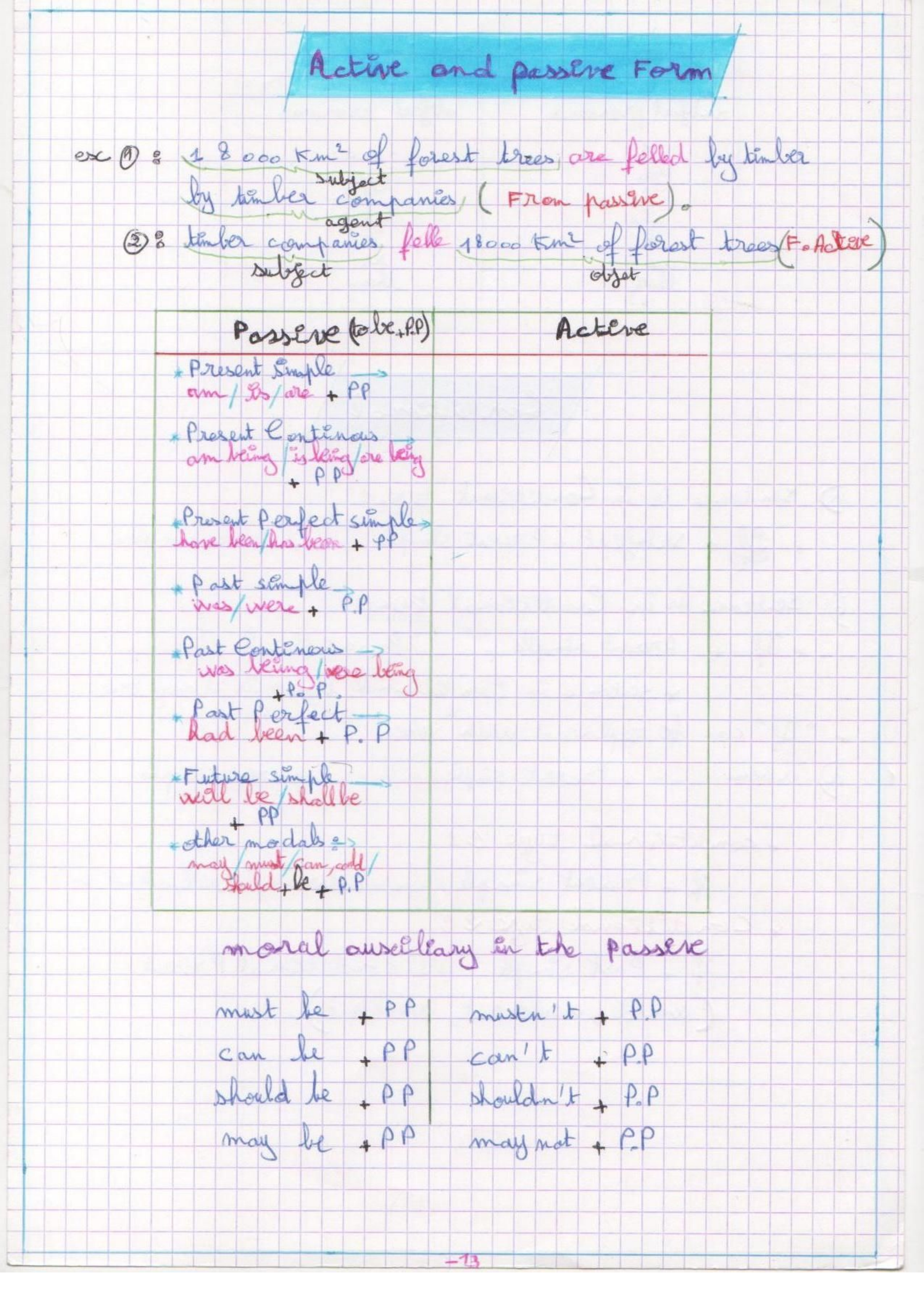
* w.h questions:

Reporting verb + w.h pronouns + subj + verb

Ex: * "where is John?" Peter asked.
* Peter asked **where** john was.

Reporting orders

Ex: 1* He told us, "Stop speaking!" (imperative)
* He told us to stop speaking.
2* She told me, "Don't be afraid!"
* She told me not to be afraid.



Active and passive Form

ex ① : 18 000 Km^2 of forest trees are felled by timber
by timber companies (From passive).
(subject: 18 000 Km^2 of forest trees — agent: by timber companies)

② : timber companies felle 18000 Km^2 of forest trees (F. Active)
(subject: timber companies — object: 18000 Km^2 of forest trees)

Passive (to be + P.P)	Active
* Present simple → am / is / are + PP	
* Present Continous → am being / is being / are being + PP	
* Present Perfect simple → have been / has been + PP	
* Past simple → was / were + P.P	
* Past Continous → was being / were being + P.P	
* Past Perfect → had been + P.P	
* Future simple → will be / shall be + PP	
* other modals : → may / must / can, could / should + be + P.P	

moral auxiliary in the passeve

must be + PP	mustn't + P.P
can be + PP	can't + P.P
should be + PP	shouldn't + P.P
may be + PP	may not + P.P

subject pronouns	object pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them

Conditional

a) sentence is in Conditional type 1

* If + subject + Present simple ---+ Future simple.

b) Sentence is in Conditional type 0

* If -+ Present simple + --- Present simple.

* sentence in Conditional type 0 is always true.

* "If" can be replaced with "when"

d) when ---+ Present simple ----+ present simple.

* conditional type 1:

if + Present simple ---Futur simple (will, will not, won't

* Conditional type 2:

if + Past simple --- conditional Present (would, would not, wouldn't).

Exploring the past

* had to → { - obligation, - necessity (ضرورة) } in the past

* { - where able to, - was able to } → ability in the past

* used to → past habit

negative forms : didn't have to / weren't, wasn't able to / didn't use to.

---

e.g :

You will go out { - providing (that), - provided (that) (بشرط), - as long as, - so long as } you promise to go back early.

You will go out → main clause

you promise to go back early → subordinate clause

- provided (that) - providing (that) - as / so long as	=	but only if

---

* present wishes → past simple
* futur wishes → would + V stem
* past wishes → past perfect (had + P.P)

* had better + v.stem
* had better not + v.stem

} express strong advice

⇓

* should / shouldn't
* ought to / oughtn't to

short / contracted form : 'd better.

e.g :

- he is **so** tall that he can reach the ceiling...
  (subordinate clause)
- he is **such a** tall man that he can reach the ceiling of our house.
  (main clause: "he is such a tall man"; subordinate clause: "he can reach the ceiling of our house")

* he is tall
  - so
  - therefore
  - as a consequence
  - as a result

  he can reach...

- so ... that - such (a) ... that - so, therefore, as a result, ect...	express: result, consequence

- so + adj / adverb + that
- such (a) + (adj + noun) [noun phrase] + that

- obligation :

- necessity :

- probability :

- lack of obligation :

Probability		
Possibility	• It possible that they will	disappear.
Remote Possibility	• they might have harmful effects. • the debate could continue.	- - just as they might not.

The present simple is mastly used in the tesct because the factsare always true at any time.

noun + y → adj

* shouldn't have /ˈʃudᵊntəv/
* might have /ˈmaɪtəv/
* could have /ˈkudəv/

---

* gerund ⟹ verb stem + ing
(verb, noun, adj)

---

unless = if - - - - not

e.g: If I don't work hard, I will fail my exam.

Expressing cause / reason:

* because _ as _ since + Sentence
(subj + verb + rest of sentence)
* because of _ owing to _ due to + noun phrase.
(adj + noun (noun))

Expressing Concession:

e.g: • he eats a lot however, he doesn't put on weight.
* Although he eats a lot, he doesn't put on weight
subordinate clause — main clause

* Although
* Though
* In spite of the fact that
* Despite the fact that

} Express Concession

Despite
In spite of } + noun phrase

Express purpose :

- It's used for + verb + ing
- It's used to + verb + stem

	quantifiers
Countable nouns	many - a lot of - lots of - a large number of - some - any - few
Uncountable nouns	much - a lot of - lots of - some - any - little

- How far	∘ distance
- " long	∘ length / period of time
- " much / heavy } →	∘ weight
- How many	∘ number
- How high	∘ height (of something)
- How tall	∘ " (of a person)
- How fast	∘ speed
- How deep	∘ depth

Vocabulary of English

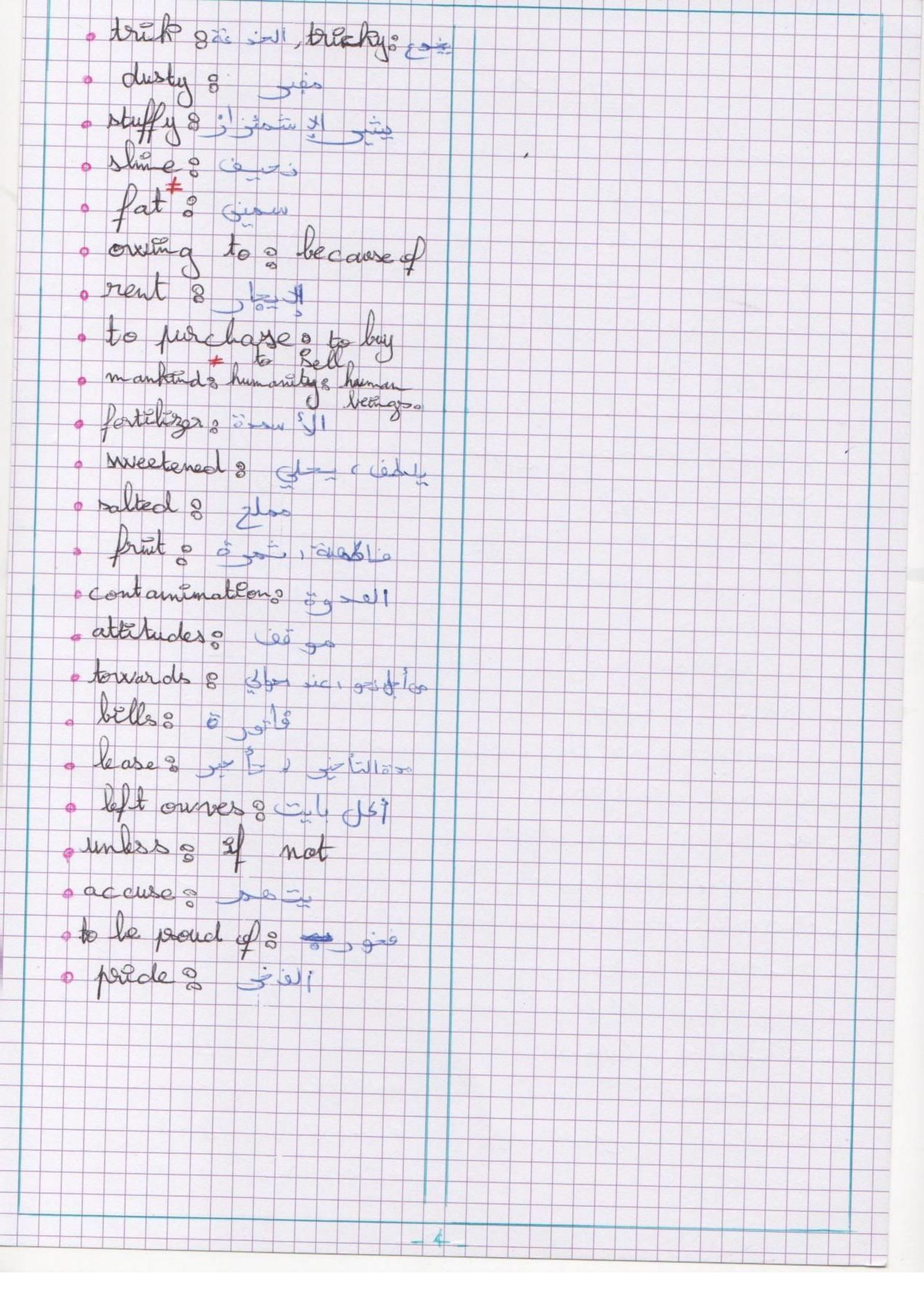
- damage : الأذى ، الضرر
- timber companies : شركة خشب
- tigris : الدجلة
- Euphraties : الفرات
- probably : ربما
- Ethics : الأخلاق ، éthique
  = values.
- a lobby : يؤثر على هيئة تشريعية ، politician
  faire pression sur...
- involved : متورط ، compliqué
- probity : الأمانة ، الإستقامة ، honnêteté
  = (complete honesty).
- honesty : الإخلاص ، صدق ، الأمانة ، honnêteté
- Beside : بالإضافة إلى = in addition
- try : محاولة ، تجربة
- education : التربية ، éducation
- integerety : honesty and moral principle that a person refuses to change.
- body : هيئة (a group of powerful people who can influence political decision)
- tax evasion : التهرب الضريبي ، évasion fiscal
- eradicate : يمحو ، يبيد ، éradiquer.
- under ground : تحت الأرض ، سرا ، souterrain
- speculator : مضارب ، spéculateur.
- jail : سجن ، prison.
- smuggling : التهريب ، contre bande
- nepotism : المحسوبية ، piston.
- available : قانوني ، disponible
- knowledge : الإطلاع ، المعرفة ، الإدراك
- wrongdoing : إعتداء ، إثم
- financial : مالي ، financier
- tried : متعب
- fraud : غش ، احتيال (غير قانوني) like : steal theft, imitate, conterfeit, fake, forged...
- corruption : الرشوة ، corruption
  =
- bribery : " "
- money laundering : تبييض الأموال ، blanchissement d' argent
- accounting / accountant : محاسبة ، محاسب ، comptable
- creative : مبدع ، créatif.
- Audit : مراقبة تنفيذ القوانين ، Audit
- to trade : to make comerse يتاجر
- loyalty : الوفاء ، الإخلاص ، loyauté.
- abuse : إساءة ، سلطة ، تعسف ، Abus
- persuade : يقنع.
- do you a favour : يسدي الخدمة ، rendre service.
- back hander : ضربة بظاهر اليد
- kick back : رد فعل عنيف ، dessous de table.
- sweetner : يحلي ، يلطف.
- sleaze : corruption
- embezzlement : إختلاس ، détournement
- invoices : La factures.
- back accounts : حساب بنكي ، conte banker.
- deposit : مخزن.
- cash : نقد ، أوراق مالية.

- cash : أوراق مالية ، نقد
- inspectors : المفتش ، المراقب
- tax : ضريبة
- criminal : إجرام ، criminel
- consist : يتكون من
- desguise : إخفاء ، déguisement
- behaviour : سلوك ، تصرف
- issues : مسألة ، قضية
- to distinguish : يميز ، to make difference between two things.
- harmful : dangerous ≠ harmless
- a theft / a theif = to steal : يسرق
- genuine : حقيقي ، true.
- imitation : like stolen property : تقليد
- hug : large.
- advertising against : نفس الرأي
- to gree ≠ desagree : لا يتفق
- fake : imitate : copy.
- brand : ماركة ، علامة تجارية
- cheap : يغش
- download : télécharger.
- pirate : teft in internet
- piraty : القرصنة ≠ haker
- to swape : يقايض ، échanger
- deal : صفقة.
- remind : ينبه ، يذكر ، rappeler
- to lose : يفقد ، perdre.
- fake : يزور ، يزيف = forged
- cruel : قاس ، sévère, cruel.
- hospitable : كريم ، généreuse, hospitalier
- legal : قانوني ، legal ≠ illegal
- lack : عدم وجود
- fair : قانوني ، équitable, juste
- appear : يبدو ، يمثل - - -
- beneficial : مستفيد ، bénéfique
- consumer : مستهلك السلع التجارية ، consommateur, clients.
- goods : السلع ، marchandise = merchandise.
- safe : آمن
- be aware : واعي ، avoir conscience = conscious.
- public funds : الأموال العامة.
- securities / shares : أسهم اقتصادية
- insider trading / insider dealing : جريمة كشف الأسرار العمل. délit d'initié.
- insider : المطلع.
- Investment : استثمار ، investissement
- mortgage : الرهن ، hypothèque.
- currencies : عملة متداولة { ero dollar
- to purchase : to buy : يشتري
- to fire = to dismiss : طرد
- forbidden : ممنوع
- income : المصروف
- wages : أجرة الأسبوع ، salaire
- trut : confiance. ثقة.
- citizene : بلغ السن القانوني ، citoyen
- barter : مقايضة (le troc) • runs : الآثار.
- dan : سد • basics : القاعدة.
- to irrigate : put water.
- violent : tough : قاس
- invasion / war : حرب

Vocabulary of English

- convention al foods: جمعية الأكل
- garlic : الثوم
- pesticide residues: مبيد حشرات
- promotes: يشجع
- blood pressure : الضغط الدموي
- worry : قلق
- major : principal : chief : main
- banned : forbiden : ممنوع
- soon : قريبا
- eco - tax : eco -> ecology
- flavouring : النكهة
- colouring : يلون
- irritation : إثارة
- skin : الجلد
- boycott : not do: المقاطعة
- decade : 10 years
- a century : 100 years
- processed food : الأكل المصنع
- organic foods : natural foods
- require : يأمر - يحفظ
- approved of : بسبب الموافقة عليه
- brething : التنفس
- cultivating : يشجع
- shows : الإستعراض التفاخي
- oppose : يعارض

- rejection : الرفض
- commercialize : تجاري
- ways : وسيلة ، أسلوب
- redress : إصلاح
- safety standards : مقياس الأمن
- strong : قوي ، شديد
- ≠ weak : ضعيف
- to be on diet : faire regime
- food substitutes : الأكل البديل
- shopoholics : كثير التسوق
- amount : quantity (uncountable)
- put on weight : يسمن
- decaying : rotten : فاسد
- enough : كافي
- serious indigestions : عسر الهضم الخطير
- blood celles : خلايا الدم
- junk food : الأكل القذير
- eyesight : مدى البصر
- radiation : إشعاع
- eco - labels : طابع حيوي
- shoplifting : سارق السلع
- salty : مالح
- spicy : les épisse
- pepper : الفلفل
- savour : sauver



- trick: الخدعة, tricky: يخدع
- dusty: مغبر
- stuffy: يثير الاشمئزاز
- slime: نحيف
- fat*: سمين
- owing to: because of
- rent: الإيجار
- to purchase: to buy
  to sell
- mankind*: humanity: human beings.
- fertilizer: الأسمدة
- sweetened: يلطف، يحلي
- salted: مملح
- fruit: فاكهة، ثمرة
- contamination: العدوى
- attitudes: موقف
- towards: من أجل، نحو، عند حوالي
- bills: فاتورة
- lease: مدة التأخير، تأجير
- left overs: أكل بايت
- unless: if not
- accuse: يتهم
- to be proud of: فخور ~~به~~
- pride: الفخر